Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, JUNE 3, 1866. NUMBER 364.

The Fenian Invasion of Canada.

Engagements Yesterday at Ridgeway and Fort Erie.

CONFLICTING REPORTS AS TO THE RESULT OF THE BATTLES.

Lists of Killed and Wounded.

PRISONERS CAPTURED AND HELD ON BOTH SIDES.

Accounts of Preliminary Movements.

Fenian Concentrations at St. Albans and Malone, N. Y.

DECISIVE BATTLE EXPECTED AT ERIE TO-DAY.

LATEST POSITION OF THE OPPOSING FORCES.

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Bitter Sentiments Expressed toward the United States.

MOVEMENT OF FEDERAL TROOPS TOWARD THE FRONTIER.

FROM WASHINGTON.

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Report From the New York Cholera Ships.

OLD SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

Account of Yesterday's Proceedings.

Many Members Leaving for Home.

THE FENIAN INVASION OF CANADA.

Reported Defeat of the Invading Army—Particulars of the Preliminary Movements and Final Battle—Lists of Killed and Wounded—Disposition of the Prisoners.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

The correspondent sent to the seat of war by the *Advertiser and Tribune* of this city, telegraphs from Buffalo last night as follows, under date of June 2:

I have just arrived from the front, and will proceed immediately by the close of the Fenian invasion. The Fenians have been completely routed, utterly and fatally, and declare we will have to fight the Fenians or the British, and no mistake. It is also that the British Government will instantly demand reparation of the United States Government.

Latest Position of the Opposing Armies —Accessions to the Fenian Ranks—Canadian Prisoners at Fort Erie.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BUFFALO, June 3—1 a. m.

Four hundred and fifty men have just managed to get, of, and are now joining the Fenians at Fort Erie. There is no doubt that arrangements have been effected for making another crossing at a point below. Two thousand regular British troops are encamped for the night at a point three miles from the scene of the battle of yesterday. The forces in the battle this forenoon will be about equal.

The Fenians have forty-four prisoners under guard in Fort Erie, captured in the fight which took place in that village about three o'clock yesterday afternoon.

It is very generally conceded among people in this city that the Fenians won the fight at Ridgeway, yesterday forenoon.

Preliminary Movements of the Fenian Forces—The Battle at Ridgeway—The Invaders Routed with Heavy Loss—Their Retreat on Fort Erie Night—Town Represented by the Fenians.

BUFFALO, June 3—1 a. m.

Directly, June 1—1 p. m.—Reports from the scene of the Fenian invasion, on an early hour this morning, show that no collision took place last night, and had not occurred up to 10 o'clock this morning, though the Canadian volunteers were under marching orders. Colonel Dr. Simpson, of Fort Erie, while on a visit to Ridgeway on the west road of the Welland Canal, was accosted yesterday morning by a Fenian officer, who informed the citizens that they were about to take possession of the village, and that they would not be molested if any resistance was offered. Colonel Simpson, on receiving this information, returned to the village of Fort Erie, and reported the matter to the officer in command of the volunteers, who immediately ordered out the Fort Erie Rifles, numbering about 100 men, and proceeded to Ridgeway, where they arrived about 10 o'clock. The Fenians were found in possession of the village, and the Canadians immediately formed in line of battle, and commenced firing upon the Fenians, who returned the fire. The fight lasted about an hour, when the Fenians were driven back, and the Canadians occupied the village. The Canadians had two men killed and seven wounded, and the Fenians had about twenty killed and wounded. The Canadians then fell back to Fort Erie, carrying with them the wounded men, and the Fenians occupied Ridgeway. The Canadians were reinforced during the night by the Welland Field Battery, and the Fenians were reinforced by about 1,000 men from Fort Colborne at half past 8 o'clock in the morning. The Fenians then left Ridgeway, which the Canadians occupied at 9 o'clock, and was a pretty sight to see the Canadians marching, for the first time, in line of battle. The Fenians were in full retreat, and no doubt of the result between the two forces was entertained. The Canadians were marching on the battle ground of late Alexander Mackenzie, when the Fenians were reported to be in the rear of the Canadians.

Directly, June 2—1:30 p. m.—A despatch just received from Stratford, C. W., this morning, says that the Canadian militia, which passed through that town on their way to the front, were in excellent spirits. Another battle was fought last night by the United States steamer Michigan and the Fenian gunboat.

DUNDAS, June 2—11 p. m.—It is understood that the patrol has fired on and stopped several boats on the lake, and that the Fenians are in force. We learn that the intended proclamation from the Fenian leaders, proposes to give the Canadians the choice of fighting or joining the Fenians, and that a large body of Fenians are now encamped on this side of the Niagara river, and are waiting for the arrival of the Fenians from Fort Erie, to cross over. The Fenians have a battery of artillery, and are well supplied with provisions.

BUFFALO, June 3—1 p. m.—Reliable troops now on the Canada side, and the Fenians have retreated to the Ridgeway fight. No reinforcements have arrived. Fighting is going on. The Canadians are under command to be in full force.

The *Herald's* Toronto letter, dated yesterday, 11 a. m., to-day, says: "The Canadian volunteers have attained the enemy. Blood has been spilt. A battle is now in order to all appearances."

A special despatch from Port Colborne says: "The Fenians were busy on the Fourteen Mile Creek on Friday, and by Colborne at a place near Ridgeway, and by noon yesterday were in force. The Canadians are in readiness to meet them. The Canadians are not driven back, reinforcements have been called for and will join them. A number of volunteers have been killed on both sides. All the wires were cut for miles west of here, but the circuit to Hamilton is complete."

At three o'clock this morning the operator reports that a skirmish is going on between the Canadians and Fenians, about two miles east of here, between many soldiers and Fenians. The Canadians are in force, and when the remainder requested and embarked on a tug for the shores.

The Toronto *Globe's* extra says: "This morning an attack was made on the Fenians in both Canadian and American territory. The fighting is in full force. The Canadians are in force, and the Fenians are driven back. The fight is general. The volunteers are arriving from all parts. Several have been killed on both sides. The Fenians are in force, and have been joined by reinforcements from the States. The Canadians are in force, and have been joined by reinforcements from the States. The Canadians are in force, and have been joined by reinforcements from the States. The Canad

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DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

OFFICE, No. 51 CLARK ST.,

There are three editions of the TRIBUNE issued, 1st, every morning, for circulation in the country, and town, and the mails. 2d, The TRI-WEEKLY, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the country and mails. 3d, the WEEKLY, on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and in newsrooms.

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SUNDAY, JUNE 3, 1866.

THE PRUSSIAN INCURSION.

It is impossible as yet to affirm what has been the result of the fighting in Canada. A despatch to the Detroit *Advertiser and Tribune* gives an account of a battle at Stevensville, in which the Fenians were utterly routed and driven in confusion to the river. This account states that the Fenian war has ended, all the raiders being killed, captured or dispersed. Later despatches from Buffalo indicate that the Fenians have fallen back in some kind or order to Fort Erie, and that they are still defiant. From the information in our possession it would appear that there has been some heavy skirmishing, in which a score or two have been killed; that the Fenians have been checked and prevented from making any further advance into the interior; and that they are now hemmed in, with a scanty and rapidly lessening force in their front, and an impassable river in their rear. They may hold out another day, but this is doubtful. The river is patrolled by armed States war vessels which have orders to sink any boats crossing from the American shore. A decisive battle is predicted to come off early this morning, which will probably put the campaign at an end.

While the Fenian raid is scarcely more than an offset to the St. Albans raid, planned on Canadian soil and defended by Canadian Judges, and hence may be regarded with some ardent satisfaction in this country, we cannot permit our laws to be violated in this manner by a band of marauders, the object of which is to involve seven peoples on those who organize hostile expeditions in our territory against States with which we are at peace, and to involve them in the most disastrous consequences. Hereafter peace must be enforced against Sweesy as he has enjoyed an enviable reputation among nations for the fidelity with which we have enforced our neutrality laws. The United States have been pre-eminent in this respect, and certain other powers have been mostly lax and perfidious. But we do not choose to exchange our reputation for hers. When we get ready for a war with England we shall enter upon it decently and in order. Until then we cannot allow our peaceful relations to be jeoparded by wild Irishmen, who fancy that they can subdue Canada, and then by a single battle set the entire continent in commotion.

While we are willing to extend the fullest protection to the Fenians who have not violated our laws, we have no sympathy for the ignorant and unfortunate followers who have put their necks in the Canadian noose, we shall have not been to blame for any evil to which many even lake those who enticed them to their destruction.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

The treaty of Vienna made in 1815 is "distorted" by other nations besides the French. The overthrow of the Austrian dynasty led to "reconstruction" of territorial limits. But this adjustment of boundaries was based upon the principle of "nationalities" and "races." No regard was paid to the wishes of the populations. "Nationalities" were not respected. Territory was sliced up and partitioned by the crowned heads, and the map of Europe was cut up whose. Poland was hacked into three pieces. Russia taking about two-thirds and Austria and Prussia dividing the remainder between them. Of the third piece Prussia seemed a very nice juicy melon, was cut into about a dozen pieces and divided round among the hungry monarchs. Hanover, Hesse, several small German States were "gobbled" by Prussia and Austria. France was pared close and deprived of her Rhine province and Belgium. Great Britain helped herself to most of the money and ships and part of the men that put Bonaparte down, but she was completely "cheated" when the spoil was divided, and grabbing Ireland by the throat, she kept her great resolution to keep out of the impending fight.

But the people of Europe were dissatisfied with the arbitrary, Procrustic terms of peace and partition of territory. This discontent culminated in the democratic uprisings of 1848, which however were suppressed by military leadership. Since then the drift of feeling has been towards a reorganization based on nationalities. People speaking the same language and derived from the same stock have felt that they organized together into distinct governments. The sentiment became so powerful in Italy as to break through the treaty of Vienna. The republican flood of Italian conspiracy poured all the petty states of Italy into one nation under the rule of the republican king of Piedmont. Democratic France has been aided by Prussian bayonets, and Venice, which is held in the grasp of Austria. But the fatal poultice, the oppressed thought in the minds of all Italians is that Venice belongs to Italy and cannot there, and then more the capital to Rome. And to-day and the Italians are preparing to engage into a conspiracy struggle with Austria, to expel her.

A similar longing after a grand, consolidated, national organization pervades the heards of the German masses, from the Baltic to the Danube. They feel that they ought to be united and nationalized by the annexation of the other states to Sardinia, and the whole were afterwards reorganized into the United Kingdom of Italy. Prussia aims to play the same role and absorb the smaller German States into her own organization. But Austria stands in the path of her ambition. She cannot make even a use of the liberal sentiments and comprehensive grasp of mind of Count Cavour, he could accomplish his object. But he is decayed by nature, and under the principles of democracy. Hence the Republicans of Germany hate him, and oppose his plans, and object to being overlawed up by Prussia. If Prussia could establish herself as the liberal monarch of the age, if he fraternized with the German people, if he had proclaimed that his purpose was to gain for the citizens of the several States inhabiting the pressing wings of one great free constitutional Government, he would sweep everything before him from the Baltic to the Adriatic. The German people, now ruled over by thirty-six petty despots, long for Nationality with Constitutional Liberty. But Bismark thinks that they flattered and detest him. They do not desire that a German Empire shall be founded with a tyrant to dominate over them. But they are perfectly willing to accept a Constitutional King, such as Victor Emanuel.

Austria is fearful of Prussian territorial aggrandizement, and thwarts her ambitious designs at every point. Under the influence of Austria the Diet has declared that Prussia has fallen back in some kind or order to Fort Erie, and that they are still defiant. From the information in our possession it would appear that there has been some heavy skirmishing, in which a score or two have been killed; that the Fenians have been checked and prevented from making any further advance into the interior; and that they are now hemmed in, with a scanty and rapidly lessening force in their front, and an impassable river in their rear. They may hold out another day, but this is doubtful. The river is patrolled by armed States war vessels which have orders to sink any boats crossing from the American shore. A decisive battle is predicted to come off early this morning, which will probably put the campaign at an end.

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IRISH REBELLIONS—ROBERT EMMET.

Ireland has been in a state of chronic insurrection ever since the outbreak of 1541 in Ulster, which prevailed until 1649, when Cromwell appeared upon the scene and crushed the rebellion, not merely with an iron hand, but with a degree of ferocity which will forever stain the memory of that great soldier and statesman. He planted the seeds of new insurrections, which grew in part out of the hatred of the Irish to those who were driven instead of the ancient landlords of the country, he planted the seeds of new insurrections, which grew in part out of the hatred of the Irish to those who were driven instead of the ancient landlords of the country, and quite as much out of the natural rapacity of the new landlords who felt quite free to make the largest amount of money out of them in the least time. In 1798, the Irish took up arms for James II., and were put down again by William of Orange at the decisive battle of the Boyne. The French Revolution was the exciting cause of the next rebellion, which took place in 1798, and was put down like the others, with sanguinary violence. The Rebellion of 1803, led by Robert Emmett, was one of the least important of all the insurrectionary attempts of Ireland. It was a romantic enthusiasm of young Emmett, and his attachment for Sarah Curran, which led to his capture and execution, conspired to enlarge it to the size of a rebellion, and to make it the theme of song. Moore's Melodies have given to Emmett a fame which he would not have acquired by his own deeds, and which is quite disproportioned to his merits. He was a young man of the most important of all the insurrectionary attempts of Ireland. It was a romantic enthusiasm of young Emmett, and his attachment for Sarah Curran, which led to his capture and execution, conspired to enlarge it to the size of a rebellion, and to make it the theme of song. Moore's Melodies have given to Emmett a fame which he would not have acquired by his own deeds, and which is quite disproportioned to his merits. He was a young man of the most

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

The N. Y. "Commercial Advertiser" sheet, urging hard on Copperheadism, don't like the zeal with which the reconstructed rebel papers support Johnson and his "policy." It says:

"If the people of the South knew the damage done them by the rabid newspapers which they support, they would rise in their wrath and compel them to change their tone. In a political point of view, the leading journals of the South are responsible for the disasters of the Southern States and the sufferings of the people. If they had also prevent the South from obtaining those means of development which a great country gives, to present they flow of capital required in her central fields, in the shape of money, readily lent to her merchants and traders, by her railroads and steamboats, and by her manufacturing interests, to prevent

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 9, 1866.

Business remains dull and unsatisfactory. Not only, then was no increased activity in monetary circles to-day, but the currency at the Stock Board, the drafts from the interior and the Eastern Exchange from Milwaukee, have contributed to a more stringent feeling than has been experienced since the days of the war of the Revolution.

Mr. Charles Dupee, of Gambridge, Mass., is engaged on Captain John Smith's "True History," and a text for the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Mr. John Ward Dean, of Medford, Mass., engaged on a new and elaborate "Memorial of the Old Indian Chronicles," promised for the autumn.

Mr. William B. Whitmore, of Boston, is editing the manuscript of "Dunton's Journal," in which, he is engaged on a work relating to the administrations of Sir Edmund Andros.

Mr. James Parton is preparing to carry on the "Life of Voltaire," in which his whole soul seems to be absorbed.

General J. Meredith Read, of Albany, N. Y., has published, and issued, privately, from Mimeiff's press, a well-written pamphlet on the Honorable Reverdy Johnson, Relatives and Early Associates, Reminiscences and Early Life, in connection with the Masonry Company, Discovery of Delaware Bay, &c., &c., which will, we trust, be widely circulated.

Dr. Franklin B. Hough, of Albany, N. Y., translating and annotating the Chevalier Pouchot's Memoirs on a campaign in Canada, 1755-60, in connection with Montcalm and Wolfe, and the Operations of the Fifty-fifth Regiment in America, 1756-60, to which will be added a Journal of the Siege of Quebec, by the Hon. J. H. Trumbull, of Hartford, Ct., is the "Indian Key" for the forthcoming publications of Rhode Island. His introduction and notes, it is said, over two years in preparation, are largely aboriginal literature.

Mr. George H. Moore, the Librarian of the New York Historical Society, proposes to publish "The Statutes at Large of New York, from 1691 to 1801, a period of State history to which but few were published in manuscript, that have not printing have until after the English declaration of 1867.

Mr. Charles J. Bushnell is busily engaged in preparing a work which concerns the persons and ships of the war of the Revolution.

Mr. Charles Deane, of C

Chicago Tribune.
SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1865.

THE CITY.

Wm. Bowman is supposed to be drifting a poem of his own composition to the National Typographical Union, but nothing yet has come.

Personal.—The remains of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall, wife of Rev. H. R. Hall, pastor of St. C. E. Church, on 26th st., will be forwarded some 14 days hence to Utica, N. Y.

Dog Tax.—Mr. Commissioner Throop has issued a proclamation requiring the payment of dog taxes before the 15th inst., or a hundred dogs will be killed by the police.

Commissioner.—Our notice of Col. Bennett's appointment as Commissioner of Deeds, in Kentucky's loose, conveyed the information that the fees for same is required but one year. Those now have been in existence but one year. They will continue for two years.

Sentenced.—Mr. Gustav D. Cumming, B. D., Rector of Trinity Church in this city, was on Friday last elected Bishop of Kentucky by the Episcopal Convention of Louisville. The salary was fixed at $4,000 a year; that of the retiring Bishop (Smith) was $6,000.

Notes and Personals.—The members of the Board of Trade are requested to attend their afternoon call, at 12 o'clock, at the Christian Association Rooms, to close up the business of the recent Fair. Gen. Sherman's subscription to the Fair property is required to make complete reports of all moneys received.

Summer Improvements are to enter this year. This week is going on a most commendable despatch. A whole avenue is being paved in four or five places simultaneously, and the work will be finished in a week. Even in Babylon will room be finished, and West Randolph will be ready for travel in the mud before the street is dry enough to be dusted.

A Strange Work of Art.—We have received an exquisite steel plate portrait of Mr Eastman Cole, finished in the highest style of the engraver's art. The delicacy of the work and the fidelity of the portraiture. It is to be presented among the blue ribbon premiums at the Fair of the Northwestern Fair Association of Illinois, by Mr. Dr Rody, of Chicago, the artist. Tickets may be obtained at the Fair Rooms. The work will be found in Aagist.

Only One More Dress Parade.—At five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the beauty of a long and well ordered pageant will be displayed. Then will be the last opportunity for the ladies to see the Chicago Light Artillery in the full dress uniform. Let there be a full turnout of the fair ones, and the boys will feel encouraged to do their best. Let the Lincoln Park Commissioners remember that the Light Artillery is the favorite of the fair ones, and the encouragement of all the well-wishers of the city.

Young Americans.—Two young lads, named Frank Hoadley, residing at No. 76 Fifth Avenue, and Wm. Hall, No. 78 same place, were arrested by Serg't. Daly on Forty-fifth Precinct, charged by his wife with a burglarious entry into her house, and the stealing of a watch, silver spoons, &c. The boys, it is said, had entered the house by the basement door, and had made off with the booty. They were taken to the Police Court, and committed to the Cook County Jail. Hoadley is but 12 years of age, and Hall 13. He is a native of Ireland.

Young Men's Literary Association.—The 19th [illegible] of this institution will be opened on Monday, June 5, at the Library Rooms, for the members. The rooms have been thoroughly cleaned and painted and made as attractive as possible. A large number of new books have been added to the library. The library now numbers about 10,000 volumes. The best American and English magazines and periodicals are taken by the Association. The reading room will be open to the members to-day and every week day from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Members have been generously invited to contribute to the library, and many have done so. The public will be invited to visit the rooms to-morrow, and every one who is not a member will be asked to become one. Only a small annual subscription is required, and every one ought to join.

Robbery.—A fellow named David Parker was arrested by Officer Hall, on Wednesday evening, charged with robbery. To Justice Wm. Anthony Hall, a stranger from Lit-tsville, state, in his complaint, that on the evening of the 31st ult., he was accosted on the sidewalk, on Lake street, by the prisoner, who asked him to drink. He complied, and after they had treated him of $10, which he pulled from his pocket, Parker left him. Hall then went to the Police Court, and Parker was held for trial, before the Recorder, in $500.

Illinois Central Railroad.—Chas. Payne—On and after to-day (Sunday) trains on the Illinois Central Railroad will leave as follows:

Mail.—Leave at 9 p. m.; arrive 7 p. m.
Express.—Leave at 9:30 a. m.; arrive 4:30 p. m.
Day Express.—Leave at 4 p. m.; arrive 9:45 p. m.
Night Express.—Leave at 9:45 p. m.; arrive 7:30 a. m.
New York Express.—Leave at 9:45 p. m.; arrive 7:30 a. m.

Western Literary Societies.—The annual convention of Associated Literary Societies will be held on Wednesday next, by the people of the Methodist Church, on Ashland Avenue. The meeting is of interest to the literary societies. The principal question for discussion will be the propriety of debating for the best lecture system. The meeting will be held in the afternoon, and will be presided over by Rev. Dr. Goodwin. The public are invited to attend.

Base Ball Matches.—The members of the Excelsior Club are requested to meet this afternoon, at half-past 2 o'clock, at the Christian Association Rooms, to elect up the business of the recent Fair. Gen. Sherman's subscription to the Fair property is required to make complete reports of all moneys received.

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One More Dress Parade.—At five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the beauty of a long and well ordered pageant will be displayed. Then will be the last opportunity for the ladies to see the Chicago Light Artillery in the full dress uniform. Let there be a full turnout of the fair ones, and the boys will feel encouraged to do their best. Let the Lincoln Park Commissioners remember that the Light Artillery is the favorite of the fair ones, and the encouragement of all the well-wishers of the city.

Young Americans.—Two young lads, named Frank Hoadley, residing at No. 76 Fifth Avenue, and Wm. Hall, No. 78 same place, were arrested by Serg't. Daly on Forty-fifth Precinct, charged by his wife with a burglarious entry into her house, and the stealing of a watch, silver spoons, &c. The boys, it is said, had entered the house by the basement door, and had made off with the booty. They were taken to the Police Court, and committed to the Cook County Jail. Hoadley is but 12 years of age, and Hall 13. He is a native of Ireland.

Young Men's Literary Association.—The 19th [illegible] of this institution will be opened on Monday, June 5, at the Library Rooms, for the members. The rooms have been thoroughly cleaned and painted and made as attractive as possible. A large number of new books have been added to the library. The library now numbers about 10,000 volumes. The best American and English magazines and periodicals are taken by the Association. The reading room will be open to the members to-day and every week day from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Members have been generously invited to contribute to the library, and many have done so. The public will be invited to visit the rooms to-morrow, and every one who is not a member will be asked to become one. Only a small annual subscription is required, and every one ought to join.

St. John's Vaudeville—Fair and Festival.—The following gives some idea of the success of St. John's Church (Episcopal) on Thursday night, in Wright's Hall, Lake street, between Halsted and Green:

A Fair and Festival, under the auspices of the Ladies' Society of St. John's Church, will take position, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of this week, in Wright's Hall, Lake street. The hall will be open to the Art Gallery on the days of the Fair, and in the evenings will be devoted to a Festival. A great variety of articles will be offered for sale at reasonable rates, and the ladies in charge will be pleased to receive visitors on the occasion, whether they wish to purchase or not. The Festival will consist of various tableaux, and a musical entertainment, which will be given by the members of the choir, assisted by several young ladies and gentlemen of the congregation. The Fair and Festival promise to be a success, and we hope the ladies will be encouraged in their efforts by a large attendance.

THE CHICAGO POST.

Our rightly eye my neighbor—the *Post*—has recently been enlarged, and otherwise improved. We are decidedly in its first direction, and will give it a call every time we can and have latitude power to do so. The *Post* is a good paper, and we like it all the better for its devotion to the building on Dearborn street, opposite the Post Office. See given increased facilities for the conduct of its business, and has extended its two editorial additions, both of size.

The new one Gen. Rathbone Davis is announced as editor of the *Post*, and we congratulate the paper on the acquisition. As the late commander of the Fifteenth Division of the army of the Potomac, and Provost Marshal General of the Department of the Gulf, he achieved a reputation for ability and energy which will be a help and not from being up to battle with a pen. He is a man of fine literary taste, as well as business, and on the field, and is equally prepared to write a leader or a letter.

The other appointments referred to by D. C. Records, Esq., are Mr. Hamilton Willcox, late of the Class of the University of Michigan, and already well known in the city as a writer for the press.

National Typographical Union.—The following gentlemen, duly elected in their city up to present writing last night, and are stopping at the Tremont House: Wm. Bowman, Cincinnati; Thos. J. Nicholson, Cincinnati; Geo. S. Mills, Nashville, Tenn.; Wm. Hall, Louisville, Ky.

Sales of Real Estate.—The following sales of real estate were made in May by A. J. Averell, real estate broker:

Lot on Monroe st., 66 ft. marble front on Michigan ave., by 132 ft. deep.....$ 22,000
Lot on Monroe st., 66 ft. front by 132 ft. deep.....
Lot on Monroe st., 66 ft. front by 132 ft. deep.....
Lot on Monroe st., 66 ft. front by 132 ft. deep.....
Lot on Monroe st., 66 ft. front by 132 ft. deep.....
Lot on Monroe st., 66 ft. front by 132 ft. deep.....
Lot on Monroe st., 66 ft. front by 132 ft. deep.....
Lot on Monroe st., 66 ft. front by 132 ft. deep.....
Lot on Michigan ave